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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/629,264	07/29/2003	Johannes Maier	M219 1010.2	6682
7590 06/16/2008 WOMBLE CARLYLE SANDRIDGE & RICE P.O. Box 7037 Atlanta, GA 30357-0037				
EXAMINER				
STOKELY-COLLINS, JASMINE N				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2623				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/16/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/629,264

Applicant(s)

MAIER, JOHANNES

Examiner

JASMINE STOKELY-COLLINS

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/22/2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see pages 13-18, filed on 2/22/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 3, 4, and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), and with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 11 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art references.
2. Applicant's argument filed on 2/22/2008 with respect to claim 13 has been fully considered but is not persuasive. Col. 4 ll. 46-50 of Thibadeau further teaches each filter unit can be specified by an operator of the receiver by allowing a user to define the geographic areas used to filter the messages.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
4. Claims 1-7, 9-10, and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thibadeau et al (US 5,565,909) in view of Schmidt (US 6,535,813 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Thibadeau teaches a transmission-reception system (abstract) comprising:

a receiver configured to receive digital data (column 3 lines 61-65), having a location specification unit, in which at least a second location-specific characteristic parameter is specifiable (column 3 lines 61-66, column 4 lines 33-38), wherein the receiver has an output, at which useful data are able to be provided (column 14 lines 46-57), wherein the receiver further comprises:

Thibadeau alone does not teach a plurality of transmitters configured to transmit digital data including a plurality of useful data as well as first auxiliary data associated with the useful data, wherein the first auxiliary data includes at least one location-specific characteristic parameter; and
a feature association unit associating a feature with the useful data, which corresponds to the degree of correlation of the first location-specific characteristic parameter contained in the associated auxiliary data with the second location-specific characteristic parameter (column 14 lines 34-37), characterized in that the feature associated with the useful data allows for dividing the plurality of transmitters in groups of different broadcasting areas (see fig. 2 of Schmidt), wherein the user is able to select the transmitter(s) desired by him among the groups (column 14 lines 34-40).

Regarding limitations "a plurality of transmitters configured to transmit digital data including a plurality of useful data as well as first auxiliary data associated with the useful data, wherein the first auxiliary data includes at least

one location-specific characteristic parameter", in analogous art, Schmidt teaches a traffic information system by which location-specific transmitters which transmit digital traffic messages can be selected based on a user's travel route. Furthermore, the intended delivery location for a message is directly related to the transmitter it originates from. Col. 15 lines 21-27 of Thibadeau state the invention is preferably embodied in a conventional broadcast television cable distribution system. A traditional broadcast system comprises a head end which receives programming from multiple broadcasters, such as different television networks.

When combined with the teachings of Schmidt, and using the transmitter identification parameters taught by Schmidt col. 2 ll. 44-49, Thibadeau in view of Schmidt results in a feature association unit associating a feature with the useful data, which corresponds to the degree of correlation of the first location-specific characteristic parameter contained in the associated auxiliary data (Schmidt's message area) with the second location-specific characteristic parameter (set-top box's region of interest, Thibadeau column 14 lines 34-37), characterized in that the feature associated with the useful data allows for dividing the plurality of transmitters in groups of different broadcasting areas (see fig. 2 of Schmidt), wherein the user is able to select the transmitter(s) desired by him among the groups (column 14 lines 34-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use Schmidt's transmitters and associated PI codes including message area (location

specific characteristic parameter) to receive the location specific messages (useful data; in this case, traffic messages) taught by Thibadeau (col. 2 ll. 7-10 teaches the concept of transmitting digital information, including teletext, over existing carriers. It was known in the art at the time the invention was made that traffic alerts and messages could be sent through teletext) for the benefit of isolating relevant local messages by using a single PI code for a local transmitter as opposed to Thibadeau's more complicated system of including a location code for each message.

Regarding claim 2, when read in light of claim 1, Thibadeau further teaches the second location-specific characteristic parameter corresponds to the location of installation of the receiver or to a location arbitrarily selected by a user (column 3 lines 61-66, column 4 lines 33-38).

Regarding claim 3, when read in light of claim 1, Schmidt further teaches second auxiliary data is associated with the useful data, and the receiver includes at least one filter unit, by which the useful data is filterable in view of the second auxiliary data (col. 2 ll. 63-col. 3 ll. 4).

Regarding claim 4, when read in light of claim 1, Schmidt further teaches the second auxiliary data are correlated with indications to types of television

broadcasts (col. 4 ll. 15-19 discloses filtering data further by the type of message, i.e. local, regional, or national, where the combination of Thibadeau and Schmidt result in the traffic messages being sent through a television broadcast via teletext, for example) and/or types of music broadcasts and/or indications to Internet homepages and/or indications to commercials and events.

Regarding claim 5, when read in light of claim 3, Thibadeau further teaches each filter unit can be specified by an operator of the receiver (column 4 lines 46-50).

Regarding claim 6, when read in light of claim 1, Thibadeau further teaches the receiver further comprises a display unit, on which a display correlated with the useful data is presentable (column 14 lines 46-57).

Regarding claim 7, when read in light of claim 6, Thibadeau further teaches the display correlated with the useful data is presentable on the display unit according to the feature associated with the useful data (column 14 lines 46-57).

Regarding claim 9, when read in light of claim 6, Thibadeau further teaches the receiver further comprises an input unit, by which, preferably by cooperating with the display unit, the second location-specific characteristic

parameter and/or the specifications of the feature association unit and/or the at least one filter unit are specifiable (column 3 lines 65-66).

Regarding claim 10, when read in light of claim 1, Thibadeau further teaches the digital data is transmitted to the receiver by satellite broadcasting, cable transmission, Internet transmission or terrestrial broadcasting (column 5 lines 28-33, column 7 lines 35-40, 45-48).

Regarding claim 12, when read in light of claim 1, Thibadeau further teaches the useful data comprises audio signals and/or video signals, and especially contains commercials and/or event indications (column 4 lines 4-9, and Schmidt's traffic message qualify as events).

Regarding claim 13, when read in light of claim 4, Thibadeau further teaches each filter unit can be specified by an operator of the receiver (col. 4 ll. 46-50 allow a user to define the geographic areas used to filter the messages).

Regarding claim 14, Thibadeau teaches a receiver (column 3 lines 61-65);
and
an output, at which useful data is able to be provided (column 14 lines 46-57).
Regarding limitations "a plurality of transmitters" configured to transmit "digital data including a plurality of useful data as well as first auxiliary data associated

with the useful data, wherein the first auxiliary data includes at least one location-specific characteristic parameter", in analogous art, Schmidt teaches a traffic information system by which location-specific transmitters which transmit digital traffic messages can be selected based on a user's travel route. Furthermore, the intended delivery location for a message is directly related to the transmitter it originates from. Col. 15 lines 21-27 of Thibadeau state the invention is preferably embodied in a conventional broadcast television cable distribution system. A traditional broadcast system comprises a head end which receives programming from multiple broadcasters, such as different television networks. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use Schmidt's transmitters and associated PI codes (location specific characteristic parameter) to receive the location specific messages (useful data; in this case, traffic messages) taught by Thibadeau (col. 2 ll. 7-10 teaches the concept of transmitting digital information, including teletext, over existing carriers. It was known in the art at the time the invention was made that traffic alerts and messages could be sent through teletext) for the benefit of obtaining traffic alerts for trip planning.

When combined with the teachings of Schmidt, and using the transmitter identification parameters taught by Schmidt col. 2 ll. 44-49, Thibadeau further teaches a feature association unit associating a feature with the useful data, which corresponds to the degree of correlation of the first location-specific characteristic parameter contained in the associated auxiliary data with the

second location-specific characteristic parameter (column 14 lines 34-37), characterized in that the feature associated with the useful data allows for dividing the plurality of transmitters in groups of different broadcasting areas (see fig. 2 of Schmidt), wherein the user is able to select the transmitter(s) desired by him among the groups (column 14 lines 34-40).

Regarding claim 15, Thibadeau teaches a method for transmitting digital data from at least one transmitter to at least one receiver (abstract) including the steps of:

- a) associating first auxiliary data with the useful data to be transmitted, wherein the first auxiliary data includes at least a first location-specific characteristic parameter (column 6 lines 7-8);
- b) transmitting the useful data and the associated first auxiliary data by at least one transmitter (column 14 lines 39-30);
- c) receiving the useful data and the associated first auxiliary data by at least one receiver (14) (column 14 lines 39-30);
- d) in the receiver (14), correlating the first location-specific characteristic parameter contained in the received first auxiliary data with a second location-specific characteristic parameter specified in a location specification unit (40) of the receiver (14) (column 14 lines 34-37);

according to the degree of correlation, associating a feature with the associated useful data (column 14 lines 34-37)

Thibadeau does not teach the further step of:
dividing the plurality of transmitters in groups of different broadcasting areas based on the feature associated with the useful data, wherein the user is able to select the transmitter(s) desired by him among the groups.

Schmidt teaches dividing the plurality of transmitters in groups of different broadcasting areas based on the feature associated with the useful data (col. 4 ll. 24-32)

Thibadeau in view of Schmidt results in "the user is able to select the transmitter(s) desired by him among the groups" because Thibadeau allows users to select the regions of interest and Schmidt associates each receiver with a particular region.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thibadeau et al (US 5,565,909) in view of Schmidt (US 6,535,813 B1), and further in view of Sharma (US 6,766,163 B1).

Regarding claim 8, when read in light of 1, Thibadeau teaches the transmission-reception system of claim 1, characterized in that the feature associated with the useful data contains a statement about whether the display

correlated with the useful data is presented on the display unit (column 14 lines 37-57).

Thibadeau does not teach the feature associated with the useful data contains a statement about where the display correlated with the useful data is presented on the display unit.

Sharma teaches a method of displaying teletext information where control characters in the message determine how it is formatted (col. 6 ll. 14-16). Formatting a message fairly suggests determining size, font, position, and general appearance of it. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include format control information, as taught by Sharma, in the teletext information taught by Thibadeau in view of Schmidt for the benefit of formatting each message so that it receives the appropriate amount of attention (i.e. a more urgent alert, such as a tornado warning for a particular route, may encompass a larger part of a screen than a less urgent alert).

6. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thibadeau et al (US 5,565,909 A) in view of Schmidt (US 6,535,813 B1), and further in view of Kaars (US 5,999,216).

Regarding claim 11, when read in light of claim 1, Thibadeau teaches the transmission-reception system according to Claim 1. Thibadeau does not teach receiver is a DVB receiver.

Kaars teaches a DVB receiver for receiving video, audio, and auxiliary data signals including teletext (col. 1 ll. 8-14, col. 2 ll. 29-31). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the receiver taught by Thibadeau conform to DVB standards for the benefit being compatible with data sent using DVB standards, as this standard was widely used at the time the invention was made. Furthermore, a DVB system allows for a plurality of channels to be transmitted as well as providing the capability to receive interactive applications.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Patterson (US 7,062,778 B1) teaches a system that allows a user to choose between available transmitters.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JASMINE STOKELY-COLLINS whose telephone number is (571) 270-3459. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 9:30-5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Koenig can be reached on (571) 272-7296. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jasmine Stokely-Collins/
Examiner, Art Unit 2623

/Andrew Y Koenig/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2623